FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PRESIDENT REJECTS BOYCOTT

PY251650 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Col Antonio Rodriguez, president of the Argentine Olympic Committee, has been asked about the Argentine position regarding the U.S. request that the Olympic games in Moscow be boycotted. Colonel Rodriguez stated that politics and sports should not be mixed. Our position is similar to that of the International Olympic Committee, the Pan-American Sports Organization and the Association of National Olympic Committees. Rodriguez added that we share the position of the U.S. Olympic Committee which, through its president, Mr Kane, has stated that the United States has other means by which it may exert pressure on the Soviet Union. Rodriguez was asked if he thought it possible to change the site of the games since some countries refuse to go to Moscow. He said that could only be decided during a meeting of the International Olympic Committee. Moscow was elected as the site of this year's games, and I believe we are too near the date to find another country capable of handling the event. Anyway, the Olympic games are not obligatory. Therefore, those countries that do not wish to participate will implement their own boycott as has been done in the past.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VIDELA MEETING WITH GOODPASTER

PY252312 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2055 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (NA)--The Foreign Ministry released the following communique on the meeting between President Videla and the U.S. Government envoy.

"During the meeting held between Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and the U.S. President's special envoy, Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, the gravity of the situation in Afghanistan and its serious implications for peace and international security were discussed. There was also significant progress made in improving various aspects of bilateral relations, and an agreement was reached to implement mutual and permanent contacts and communications as a means to strengthen relations.

"With regard to grain trade, Argentina, in accordance with the position explained in its communique of 10 January 1980, stated that it does not seek trade advantages under the current circumstances. The two parties agreed on the inconvenience of an abrupt and disproportionate alteration of regular Argentine trade activities in the various markets. This is why Argentina, in accordance with its current policy of free grain trade, aspires to maintain its traditional markets and therefore trusts in the cooperation of the countries with which it maintains trade relations. It was also agreed that there is a need to continue mutual consultations by holding periodic meetings with the main exporting countries and exchanging information about the international grain market."

Galtieri Comments on U.S. Mission

PY260047 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1845 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (TELAM)--The commander of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, said today that the mission sent to the country by the U.S. President to review the status of the two countries' bilateral relations reflects the special interest of the U.S. Government in achieving an adequate harmonization with Argentina of concerns about the international order. These remarks were made by the army commander in the military sector of the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport upon his return from the Argentine Antarctic after an inspection visit to the Esperanza base.

PINOCHET ANNOUNCES BOYCOTT OF OLYMPIC GAMES

PA272112 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Santiago, Jan 27 (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet announced today that Chile would not take part in the Moscow Olympic games while Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan.

President Pinochet made the announcement while visiting a youth camp at San Jose, 60 km from the capital.

EL TENIENTE MINE MANAGEMENT REFUSES BETTER OFFER

PY261552 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2258 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The general management of the El Teniente mine this afternoon issued a communique on the strike declared by the workers of this enterprise. The communique states that the management "was surprised by the vote in favor of the strike because it had made every effort to offer the workers the most it could under the current economic conditions and in line with the interests of the country." The communique adds that the enterprise will not better its last offer to the workers, which is 9 percent above the consumer price index.

In the meantime, Col Luis Alberto Reyes, deputy executive president of the Chilean Copper Corporation, reported that the daily cost of this strike to the enterprise is $300,000. Currently, emergency shifts are performing routine duties without any incidents.

At the end of 60 days of strike--which is the legal deadline--the enterprise could consider the workers to have voluntarily resigned and make the required severance payments.

The management of El Teniente concluded by calling upon all the workers to make joint efforts to find a way toward a reasonable solution which would be good for the workers, the enterprise and the country.

MINEWORKERS ARRESTED, ACCUSED OF COMMUNIST TIES

PY261653 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Antofagasta, 26 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chilean military authorities have detained five workers from a copper mine near this port, about 1,350 km north of Santiago, accusing them of maintaining links with the outlawed Communist Party.

The official report says that the group was disseminating subversive pamphlets among the personnel of the Manto Blancos mines and that they also participated in clandestine meetings with members of the Communist Party.

It was said unofficially that the pamphlets alluded to the salary conflict between the workers of the mine and owners of the enterprise.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPLIES TO NICARAGUAN PROTEST NOTE

PA251954 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Note sent by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto on 25 January--read by announcer]

[Text] In reply to the note that was personally delivered by Acting Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos to the Colombian ambassador in Managua on 22 January and which referred to an alleged incident between Nicaraguan fishing boats and Colombian warships on 21 January, I notify Your Excellency that my office immediately asked the national navy command for a report. The navy replied that at no time has any incident occurred between Colombian warships and Nicaraguan fishing boats. The navy informed this Foreign Ministry about contact which occurred with the Honduran registered ship, "Liberty Bell," on 19 January. That ship was not carrying fish aboard. Three other ships which were not flying a flag abandoned the same area without any intervention from the Colombian ships. The Colombian Foreign Ministry has received expressions of gratitude from the Honduran Government for the friendly way in which the incident was handled.

In view of the aforementioned, it has been fully established that no incident has occurred between Colombian Navy ships and Nicaraguan-registered vessels. Therefore, I must express my surprise over the Nicaraguan Government's protest to the Colombian Government regarding this allegation. Even more so when this attitude coincides with the publication in the Managua press of another note of protest which the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance regarding the ratification of the U.S.-Colombian treaty on the Serrana, Quitasueno and Roncador cays.

The position of the current Nicaraguan Government regarding this subject is the same as tne one adopted by the Anastasio Somoza government which far from contributing to an adequate solution, endeavors to delay it. The coincidence between the publicity over the alleged incident between Colombian ships and Nicaraguan fishing boats and the opposition to the ratification of the treaty by the U.S. Congress certainly does not help the climate of cordial understanding that should exist between the two countries and gives it the character of an inelegant strategy to interfere in the perfection of the aforementioned treaty.

This Foreign Ministry rejects this strange attitude. May I take this opportunity to express to you in the name of the Colombian Government our sincere desire to maintain, within the framework of international law, the best relations with Nicaragua, a country for which Colombia feels fraternal affection.

Refuses To Elaborate on Problem

PA271949 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Cali--Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas was reluctant to comment on the state of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Nicaragua as result of the claim that the Central American country has lodged over the San Andres and Providencia archipelagos and the Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno cays.

Uribe Vargas was here lecturing on human rights at the annual seminar organized by [words indistinct] a Jewish organization. On the other hand, he did answer questions on investigations that Amnesty International is conducting here, but ignored questions by our reporter in connection with Nicaragua. All he said was that Colombia had set forth its position in a note delivered to the Nicaraguan foreign affairs minister. The following is a brief statement by Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas. [Begin recording]

First of all I want to mention the excellent and constructive dialog held at this [words indistinct] because we have been involved with other world affairs such as those of the Middle East and other parts, we have not had time to attend to the problem with Nicaragua. Besides, whatever we need to say has already been expressed in the note we sent to Foreign Minister D'Escoto. [end recording]

Uribe Vargas also talked about the Andean Pact, indicating that during the Andean foreign ministers meeting in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, they all agreed on the need to cooperate with Bolivia's economic programs because the country's financial situation and process has completely deteriorated to the point where its participation in the integration process is difficult.

ENVOY PROTESTS SIGNING OF AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN

PA261709 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Report by Alberto Giraldo]

[Text] On leaving (Compes) today, Economic Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia said that no incident had occurred during the talks with Colombian Ambassador to Spain Abdon Espinosa Valderrama on the new Spain-Colombia commerce agreement involving approximately $150 million.

Since the clarification by the minister is apparently aimed at belying Alberto Giraldo's confidential report in yesterday's newspaper, I have to make it clear to the minister and to the people that the serious incident that Super reported yesterday did in fact take place. At 1700 hours on Tuesday, Ambassador Espinosa Valderrama was visibly upset when he went to the development minister's office at the same time the talks were being held between the Colombian minister and Spanish Minister Juan Antonio Garcia. Before a document--that was not signed on that day but was finally signed on the following Wednesday--could be signed, Dr Abdon Espinosa Valderrama spoke to the two Colombian ministers. [as heard] He said first, the bilateral agreement between Colombia and Spain is not valid because he, as representative of the Colombian Government to the Spanish Government, had not participated in the talks and since he is the delegate of the Foreign Ministry for such talks, his absence deprives the agreement of validity.

The ambassador added that considering that the new agreement involves hundreds of millions of dollars, it is to be assumed that many commissions would be necessary by the two countries and that for this reason he was stating for the record that he disapproves of the agreement. The two ministers, the Colombian and the Spanish, listened in silence to Espinosa Valderrama and finally closed the session after the Spanish minister stated for the record that he, through the Spanish Government, would present a very strong protest to the Colombian Government as a result of the discourtesy shown by Ambassador Espinosa Valderrama.

The persons who witnessed this incident were: Colombia's Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia; Development Deputy Minister (Saulo) Arboleda; CARBOCOL [not further identified] President Andres Restrepo; (Jairo) Londono, adviser to the monetary division; two delegates from the Mines Ministry and all the technicians of the office of the deputy director for international exchanges. These were the Colombian witnesses. The Spanish Government witnesses were: Minister Juan Antonio Garcia, the director general of foreign trade, two advisers of the minister, the Spanish ambassador to Colombia and 12 more persons who were representing the fraternal Spanish nation at the talks.

To summarize: The thoughtless action by the envoy did occur and precipitated the tense situation as a result of which the Colombian Government is expecting a formal protest from the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

ROLDOS WARNS DEMONSTRATORS AGAINST SEDITIOUS ACTS

PA272214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 26 Jan (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos Aguilera strongly warned that he will put in jail all those who try to create chaos in the country, adding that those who are trying to do so are mistaken.

The chief of state issued a reminder that while this is a constitutional government in which there is the right to differ, he is not going to yield to the seditious actions of a handful of irresponsible people.

The president on Friday delivered several speeches on the red-hot political situation in the country as a result of the violence unleashed by students who claim to be protesting the high cost of living.

In the cities of several provinces and in this capital, various groups of delinquents have been engaged in street demonstrations and holdups of business centers in a wave of vandalism that is creating a climate of anxiety and unrest in the country. One of the most seriously affected cities is Cuenca, 459 km south of this capital, where delinquents sacked several stores. Some 200 persons have been arrested throughout the country for questioning by the police. The government has accused ultraleftwing and ultrarightwing sectors of trying to force the democratic government into returning to a dictatorship.

In view of this situation, Roldos reiterated his decision to take action with public forces to control the abuses and vandalism being committed by the delinquents who have infiltrated student groups. The chief of state said he will oppose the seditious actions of a handful of irresponsible persons who, rather than joining efforts with the government to oppose those who want to speculate with staples, prefer to launch their attacks against the popular government.

I will not accept or allow this kind of attitude. I am a man of peace and I want a responsible peace and security for my country so we can build a permanent democracy, Roldos said.

Government Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro defended the police activities in repressing vandalism committed by criminals who infiltrated the student groups. Fausto Molina, secretary general of public information, said there is a clearly seditious attitude among student sectors that is being used irresponsibly by undemocratic groups. The national press charged that the demonstrations, which have occurred in various parts of the country, have degenerated into vandalism and delinquency contrary to the original purpose of the demonstrations to oppose the high cost of living.

Addresses Journalists

PA271454 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos denied that his government is undefined and undecided as extremist groups have indicated. Roldos stressed that his government has a definite and popular political policy. He made this statement at a National Union of Journalists ceremony commemorating the union's 40th anniversary at which national awards were delivered and the new board sworn in. On this occasion, President Roldos reiterated his decision to maintain freedom of expression and the right of democratic debate because this is the only way to learn the truth.

President Roldos also took time to outline with more precision his government's doctrine and philosophy. He admitted that promoting democracy and freedom is an arduous and difficult task.

Cabinet Issues Resolution

PA251948 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Quito, 24 Jan (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government will prevent the sedition of ultraleftist and ultrarightist groups from destroying the democratic constitutional system established 5 months ago, an official warning indicated here today.

The resolution was adopted by the cabinet which held a meeting last night to discuss the agitation evident in the country for the past 14 days. The students have been protesting the increase in the cost of living and so far two students have been killed, many are injured and several vehicles have been destroyed during the protests.

In view of the emergency situation, President Jaime Roldos Aguilera convened all members of his cabinet and the high-ranking military command to take measures to stop the violence in the country's main cities, particularly in Quito where there have been bloody incidents.

After having discussed and analyzed the political situation, the cabinet issued a communique expressing its official position late last night.

ARRESTED STUDENTS LINKED TO SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT

PA252220 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] [in progress]...President Roldos concerning the arrest of four Revolutionary Workers Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario de los Trabajadores] operatives. They were identified as Javier Murillo Luna, Fernando Calderon Chica, Ernesto (Chung) Bastidas and Romulo Mejia Mora. They are students who were arrested in the late afternoon day before yesterday at La Victoria Plaza by political security office agents as they were staging a public demonstration against the high cost of living and demanding the creation of people's control and surveillance committees.

Several brochures on the ideology of the Revolutionary Workers Movement, a political organization that has been active here for several years, were confiscated from the arrested youths. According to the governor, this is evidence of subversive intentions and of a conspiracy being hatched against President Roldos' populist administration.

Emilio Ochoa, former president of the Philosophy School Association, has been identified as the top leader of the movement. The governor said Ochoa has received 200,000 sucres from a capitalist in Guayaquil to purchase everything the students of various schools need to sow unrest.

ARRESTED DEMONSTRATORS FACE STIFF PENALTIES

PA261450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0328 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 25 Jan (EFE)--Two hundred youths arrested yesterday in Quito, most of whom are students who participated in street demonstrations, will be taken to court on charges of violating the criminal code.

Intendant Eduardo Cordoba, the highest police authority in the province, announced that those arrested face jail terms of 4 to 8 years and fines of $40 to $80 which are the penalties provided by law for those "who direct, participate in or promote terrorist or subversive activities."

EDUCATION MINISTER WARNS STUDENTS TO STOP RIOTING

PA252005 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Public Education Minister Galo Garcia Feraud said yesterday if any school arbitrarily stops working or the students go out into the streets to disrupt order either because some of the school personnel are not doing their duty or as part of the movements seeking to destabilize the constitutional regime or upset order, they will be closed and reorganized. Pertinent legal and regulatory provisions will be used to assign responsibilities. The minister was referring to the public demonstrations that have been staged by high school students in Quito and other cities.

PRESS SECRETARY MOLINA ANALYZES SITUATION

PA260249 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Raul Zambrano report from the presidential press office: talk with Secretary of Public Information Fausto Molina--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Molina] I believe things should be put in their proper perspective. I believe a clearly seditious attitude exists among the student sectors and is being utilized irresponsibly by antidemocratic groups which have already been clearly identified by the government. I think that today it is the duty of the government, its officials, the public in general and the whole nation to come out and discuss the basic problem. Not so much the passing events, the regrettable events, but rather their causes. These stem clearly from the decision by antidemocratic groups to destabilize the government. This was probably said some days ago. But to reiterate this, to repeat it, does not mean that it loses force in light of facts.

[Question] There has been persistent talk in official circles regarding this subversive plan. What investigations have been made in this regard and what concrete results have been obtained?

[Answer] Speaking to you in an absolutely familiar way, gentlemen, have you reflected on a fact, something that is taking place these days? There are groups of students, demonstrators or seditious persons on some of the corners of our city. In a matter of minutes a truck full of dirt or stones arrives and the students stop this truck, spill its contents and interrupt traffic. Where does this material come from? Why this very quick movement of vehicles in different sectors?

I ask you: Is there or is there not a connection between these demonstrations and powerful sectors interested in creating problems for this government? Or is it that this government is repressive, a totalitarian government, a government that has taken antipopular measures that has caused the reaction that is now occurring? It is a government that is 6 months old. In 9 years of dictatorship, with everything that happened, there were no acts of violence. Efforts were not coordinated as they are now. Before, they had nothing to protest. But they did have situations to protest against--corruption, shortages of food, the use of influence, repression. Were there demonstrations like those we see today in connection with the Aztra massacre? But today we are witnessing them. In some cases we could be overestimating things, with a sort of morbid attitude, always saying that this country is in a permanent state of conflict instead of contributing to objectivity, equanimity and calm.

ENVOY TO CUBA RECALLED TO EXPLAIN STATEMENTS

FL251429 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The military government of President Francisco Morales Bermudez yesterday recalled its ambassador to Havana, Cuba, so that he could explain the contents of a personal communique he released in connection with several Cubans entering the Peruvian Embassy and requesting assistance to leave the socialist island. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry last night said that the ambassador to Cuba, Edgardo de Habich, had released in Havana a personal communique whose contents had not been approved by the Foreign Ministry.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry did not release the contents of the communique but indicated it had recalled Ambassador Habich back to Lima to explain it. At the same time, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry denied having granted political asylum to 12 Cubans, among them, three women, four men and five children, according to press reports. The Foreign Ministry explained that those persons had not requested political asylum but assistance to leave the island.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

PY251949 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text of communique released by Peruvian Foreign Ministry]

[Text] In view of comments made by political figures and press reports stating that Peru had denied political asylum to a group of persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the Foreign Ministry states:

1. These reports are inaccurate. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has always respected and will continue to strongly respect political asylum, which is a fundamental institution of Latin American law.

2. The people who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana were not seeking political asylum, they were seeking help to leave Cuba. Those people were not handed over to the Cuban authorities at any time. They left the embassy on their own accord in order to continue the paperwork related to their trip and returned under the same conditions. The Peruvian Embassy employees in Cuba are negotiating with Cuban authorities the departure from the country of the aforementioned families. The 12 members of this family group are in the Peruvian Embassy and are being properly attended to by the Peruvian employees.

3. Edgardo de Habich, Peruvian ambassador to Cuba, issued in Havana an inconveniently worded personal communique which had not been approved by the Foreign Ministry. As a consequence, Ambassador de Habich has been called to Lima to explain what he really meant in the communique.

4. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reiterates that with regard to the defense of Peruvian interests and respect for the main principles of law and international coexistence, Peru does not require the interference of anybody in order to comply with its duties.

Lima, 24 January 1980.

Signed: Foreign Relations and Press Directorate.

CONGRESS CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PA242313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 23 Jan (AFP)--The Venezuelan Congress tonight joined the worldwide condemnation of the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan. The Standing Committee of Congress unanimously approved a resolution condemning this intervention as an obvious act of aggression and a serious threat to world peace. The resolution, which asks for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, was approved at the motion of the ruling Social Christian Party (COPEI) and was supported by the Social Democratic and Marxist left opposition. The Communists, the only ones who have approved the Soviet action, have only two deputies and therefore are not represented in the Standing Committee, which acts between sessions of Congress.

RECIPROCAL ACTION TAKEN AGAINST CUBAN EMBASSY

PA262016 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1853 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 26 Jan (EFE)--In reciprocating treatment of the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, the Venezuelan Government has had the Cuban Embassy in Caracas surrounded by police. The uniformed men who were keeping watch over the embassy were replaced by several Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP) officers. DISIP is the Interior Ministry's plainclothes police. DISIP officers are stopping embassy visitors for questioning. They reportedly ask the visitors for their identification, the names of their spouses and their parents; the number of their children and the reason for the visit. The Cuban diplomats are similarly treated when they enter and leave the embassy.

Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco justified the action noting that it is based on the reciprocity of bilateral relations. Zambrano Velasco noted the advisability of treating the Cuban Embassy here as the Venezuelan Embassy is treated in Havana. He added that he will discuss with the Cuban ambassador the latest incidents at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana and the protest notes by the Luis Herrera Campins administration. The meeting has not taken place because the Cuban ambassador was not in the country.

Cuban Ambassador to Venezuela Norberto Hernandez Curbelo returned from Panama to Caracas last night. In an initial statement to the press, the Cuban diplomat said his country's relations with Venezuela are normal. He said that the rumors concerning an alleged attack on Fidel Castro's life are absurd and unfounded. He noted that this news is so ridiculous it does not deserve to be denied.

President To Decide Further Action

PA271940 Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 27 Jan (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has decided to personally decide on his country's position in view of the incidents caused by Cuban refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, it was announced here today. A Cuban communique--which according to observers has caused some confusion here--noted that the right of asylum will be honored strictly for political motives, but that Cuba will not consider common criminals or deserters as having such, nor will it allow persons who have forced their way into embassies to leave the country. Foreign Minister Zambrano said that a Venezuelan decision will probably be revealed on Monday at the latest, after an analysis of the situation and once President Herrera has adopted a decision on the issue.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT JOIN OLYMPIC GAMES BOYCOTT

PA271329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1930 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jan (EFE)--The Mexican Government will not join the boycott against the Olympic games as requested by the United States, President Jose Lopez Portillo said here.

The President explained his government cannot take a position on the issue since the decision belongs to the Mexican Olympic Committee [COM] which is an autonomous organization representing Mexican athletes.

COM's Supreme Director Mario Vazquez Rana has already repeatedly defined his organization's stand on the Olympic games' ideals and said, therefore, it will not join the boycott which is motivated by political problems unrelated to the field of sports.

Lopez Portillo said U.S. President Jimmy Carter has not asked Mexico to join the boycott. President Carter cannot ask Mexico to join the boycott because the games are not an official event, the President said.

"The Olympic games organization is private," he added. "Whoever is responsible for the event in Mexico should take a stand. We have nothing to decide on the matter."

TAX FRAUD INVESTIGATION OF TRANSNATIONALS UNDERWAY

PA260309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jan (EFE)--Mexican authorities today expanded a judicial investigation currently underway to include some 80 transnational corporations. The investigation was begun after the discovery of a huge tax fraud committed by several Coca-Cola Company branch offices and by a number of other firms.

According to sources at the attorney general's office, in the past few hours police have arrested 15 officers from other corporations whose participation in the fraud has been verified. [passage indistinct] The attorney general's office has announced that the five men initially apprehended have been placed under arrest.

The crime committed by the 10 companies, belived to amount to about $22 million, was done by means of invoices for alleged [word indistinct] services [words indistinct] mixed Mexican-U.S. capital Goodrich, Dalton, Little and Riquelme, which was in charge of issuing the false invoices on the letterheads of Dynamic Advertising S.A. and Medios Objetivos S.A.

The principals implicated in these activities have been identified as Jess N. Dalton, a U.S. citizen and naturalized Mexican, Harold Campbell and Jose T. Sanchez, all of whom left the country approximately 1 month ago after being alerted by an agent involved in the investigation which started 5 months ago.

The traitorous official, Jorge Manuel Sainz, an adviser at the Finance Secretariat, is one of the five initially apprehended. According to reports from the attorney general's office, the 80 transnational companies that recorded high expenses for advertising and consultants' services and are connected to the Goodrich, Dalton, Little and Riquelme law firm will be investigated. The Pepsi-Cola Company is among these firms.

The Finance Secretariat announced today that it has not yet made a decision on the "prosecution" of these companies but that it will continue the program of investigations and audits established years ago to prevent tax evasions.

The five branch offices of Coca-Cola, Citizen of Mexico, Lanas Filtex and Lanitex--these last two from the textile industry--and the Mexican reactor industry as well as a manufacturer of electronic applicances, are among the companies implicated in the fraud.

Authorities today indicated that after beginning judicial action against those implicated, Mexico will ask the United States to extradite the three fugitives.

All those responsible are charged with tax fraud and criminal association. One of them, whose name has not been disclosed, will also be charged with attempted bribery because he offered 5 million pesos ($220,000) to an official to stop the investigation.

LOPEZ PORTILLO HOME AFTER BRIEF VISIT TO NICARAGUA

PA251824 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jan (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo returned to Mexico City at 2100 (0300 GMT) after a visit of just over 7 hours to Managua. In Managua Lopez P tillo spoke to a crowd of 150,000 which applauded him repeatedly.

The Mexican president formalized several commercial, technical cooperation and cultural exchange agreements with the Nicaraguan Government. One of the agreements signed previously with the Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua provides for Mexico to send 150 buses to alleviate Nicaragua's serious transportation shortage.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE REITERATES REFUSAL TO BOYCOTT GAMES

PA240510 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0214 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Panama's Olympic Committee today repeated that Panamanian athletes will participate in the Moscow Olympic games, despite repeated U.S. calls for a boycott in reprisal for the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan. According to an Olympic Committee spokesman, the National Sports Institute is currently making arrangements in connection with the budget and the selection and training of the participants. The Panamanian Olympic Committee feels any official declaration reiterating its willingness to participate in the Moscow event is "unnecessary."

SHAH NEEDS SPECIAL PERMIT TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA260427 Panama Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0404 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama said today that the shah must obtain a permit if he wants to leave the country. However, it was not clear if this would be a mere formality, or a decision based on the request for extradition from Tehran. This comment was made by Boris Moreno, Panamanian presidential press and information officer. This adds to the confusion reigning these past few days as to whether the status of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is political asylee or prisoner. According to Moreno, the former shah must comply with Panamanian law in order to leave Panama. He said that the shah would need a special permit from the Foreign Ministry.

CREATION OF DIRECTORATE FOR TREATY IMPLEMENTATION UNDERWAY

PA260054 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Jan 80 pp 1A, 6A PA

[Text] Government officials are preparing the draft of an executive decree which will create a "directorate for treaty implementation," the new organization that will replace the Panama Canal Authority. According to Eng Tomas Paredes, the last general director of the authority, the government is rapidly preparing a draft of an executive decree to make the new organization operational. According to Engineer Paredes, the government is also preparing a bill to abolish Law 66 of 1978 which created the authority.

The government officials preparing the documents are, in addition to Paredes himself, Presidency Minister Rogelio Fabrega, Eng Augusto Zambrano, Jose Maria Cabrera, Dr Dilio Arcia and the personnel who are still working at the authority. Paredes reported that they have not yet decided if the directorate for treaty implementation will operate under the Presidency Ministry or under the direct order of the president of the republic.

"The goals and functions of the directorate have already been set, but we are working on a package of guidelines to establish the work program and the areas of specific responsibility," Engineer Paredes explained. He added that there will be eight persons on the directorate originally but did not say if there will be more added as the weeks go by.

Regarding the "dismissed" officials after the elimination of the authority, a decision made by the National Financing Commission, Engineer Paredes said that the relocation of the personnel is part of a "spontaneous process" but that it will take some time to complete.

TEACHERS GROUP, FEP VIEW CONATO GENERAL STRIKE

PA260047 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Association of High School Teachers, headed by Prof Julio Cesar Ortiz, urges all parents not to send students to classes on Monday and Tuesday of next week. According to Professor Ortiz, the reason for this is to avoid any demonstrations that may prevent the completion of the school year. The Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], whose secretary general is Mario Panther, has issued a communique expressing support for the general strike called by the country's leftist labor centrals which make up the National Council of Workers [CONATO]. The FEP says it believes that the CONATO strike scheduled for 28 and 29 January to demand the abolition of Law 95 and the right of workers to organize and protest the high cost of living is fair. The FEP urged students to express firm solidarity with the country's labor sector.

STRIKE ORGANIZERS REPORT ON SUPPORT FOR MOVEMENT

PA262123 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama [CTRP], which is composed of three workers centrals and an independent group, has reported that workers of some 50 firms have confirmed participation in the strike of 28 and 29 January.

CTRP Assistant Secretary Rodolfo Benitez noted that the following organizations have confirmed that they will stop work: the union of banana workers of Changuinola in Bocas del Toro Province, the unions of banana workers of Puerto Armuelles and Rodelag in Chiriqui Province, Confecciones Veraguas in Veraguas Province, Varela Hermanos in Herrera Province, the union of workers of the Ofelina and Santa Rosa sugar mills, the Cocle cattle company and the candy factory in Cocle Province, the Panama refinery, the Cristobal docks and the entire commercial sector in Colon Province and Televisora Nacional, Interco ASA, Tropical Radio, the Panama tin shop together with 14 other firms [as heard], Rodelag, Aire Frio and four affiliated firms, Blockmigon, Inc., distributors of gasoline and their affiliates, Tropigas, Confecciones Royal, all Panama City hotels, Heurtematte and Arias, Unicar, Otis Elevator, Multiservice, the union of workers of wholesale firms, Estrella Azul, Clayco and the Promarina (fish and sardines) union.

Benitez added that confirmation is expected from other unions which are now holding general meetings to adopt a decision. As far as banks are concerned, Benitez said that most of them will not be open because their employees will participate in the strike. Benitez ended by stating that Local 907, the majority group which controls the trade union movement of workers of the U.S. Armed Forces, will also participate in the strike. Among those still pending confirmation are 15 important unions, including the national brewery.

BRIEFS

CATTLE RUSTLING--Cattle stolen in Panama are being sold along the Panamanian-Costa Rican border, Alberto Sitton, former president of the Cattlemens Association of Chiriqui Province, has charged. According to him, his charge is based on investigations conducted by cattlemen affected by the current wave of cattle rustling in the province. Sitton has asked the authorities to redouble their vigilance in order to combat these thefts. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

BOWDLER HOLDS 'HIGHLY SATISFACTORY' TALKS WITH CARAZO

PA271519 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, yesterday analyzed Central America's social and political situation during a meeting which lasted more than 2 hours. Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, Costa Rican foreign affairs minister, and U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman were present.

Bowdler explained that the purpose of his visit is to meet with leaders of countries with which his office is concerned. He also said the United States wishes to give more help to these countries because it is concerned with everything that takes place beyond the Rio Grande.

Bowdler announced plans to visit Caribbean and South American countries and a plan to grant a $75 million loan to Nicaragua and to El Salvador, in addition to other economic aid.

According to President Carazo, Bowdler's visit was highly satisfactory because they had the opportunity to talk about the economic, political and social situation in Central America and particularly about Costa Rica and its problems and their possible solutions.

EL SALVADOR

FAPU OCCUPIES MORE CHURCHES TO PROTEST 'MASSACRE'

PA251942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0326 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the leftist United Popular Action Front [FAPU] today occupied churches in Mejicanos, Soyapango, Ciudad Delgado and the San Salvador district of San Jacinto, only a few blocks from the Presidential House. With this action the FAPU is protecting against what it called the 22 January "massacre," when a march of several Salvadoran Marxist organizations ended in disturbances following a shooting incident in which 16 persons were killed and 71 wounded.

JUNTA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 22 JANUARY VIOLENCE

PA252234 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Government communique issued 24 January]

[Text] The revolutionary government junta, after an objective evaluation of reports on the tragic events of Tuesday, 22 January, informs the Salvadoran people of its position on the subject:

1. The junta reiterates that it had decided to permit the free course of the demonstration scheduled for that date in the capital and, in order to forestall violence, it confined the various units of the armed forces to their respective garrisons.

2. The tragic events, which the government is the first to regret, were instigated by extreme rightist elements seeking to aggravate the climate of violence in an irresponsible effort to involve the armed forces in acts of repression.

This is a desperate recourse to divert the process of a change which has already begun. The extremists hope in this way to achieve the restoration of the structures which brought the country to its present state of crisis.

3. Proof of the good faith of the government authorities are the repeated contacts made with the human rights committee, the Red Cross and the archbishop of San Salvador and their willingness to listen to all the requests of those who were exposed to the violence. The measures taken by the armed forces on 23 January to maintain order and bring peace to the country fully fulfilled their purpose.

4. The junta has the greatest interest in the restoration of peace and tranquillity, and to this end it will take the necessary measures with regard to instigators and provocateurs of the tragic incidents. To this effect, as it announced previously, it has assigned the attorney general's office the mission of investigating the incidents in order to determine legal culpability. It also condemns the press campaigns and televised presentations of the extreme right and the terrorist action perpetrated beforehand to create a climate that would favor this disastrous incident.

Admits Police Started Shooting

PA251424 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Correspondent William Grigsby report from San Salvador]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Salvadoran Government junta held a new conference in which it gave the official version of the incidents which occurred on 22 January. Jose Antonio Morales Erlich, one of the junta members, explained and conceded that members of the police fired on the popular demonstration on 22 January to defend the National Palace, according to his words. He said on that day none of the security corps were in the streets, that all of them were in their quarters and that only the national police protecting the public buildings were at their stations. They fired on the demonstrators when they thought the National Palace was in danger or threatened.

Nevertheless, Mexican journalist Jorge Uribe, EXCELSIOR correspondent, who witnessed the incident, said that when the police started shooting, the demonstration was progressing in complete calm.

Colonel Majano, in the name of the armed forces and the government, rejected a request made by the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] for the removal of Col Guillermo Garcia from the Defense Ministry because, Majano said, his actions are not considered negative but in keeping with the outlines established by the government junta. The FAPU accused Garcia of being one of the persons responsible for Tuesday's incidents in which not less than 21 persons were killed an, 129 wounded.

Meanwhile, Hector Dada explained that William Bowdler's visit to the Presidential House was simply protocol and that he is just an official from a foreign government who is touring Central America, according to his words. He said during the visit they discussed only loans to develop programs in El Salvador.

At the news conference they also explained that Dr Avalo and Colonel Abdul Gutierrez, who left for Houston on Monday, were on a medical mission because Abdul Gutierrez suffers from ulcers and had been operated on by Dr Avalo. Avalo will probably return today and Gutierrez is recovering satisfactorily.

The FAPU also held a news conference yesterday morning in which Secretary General Alberto Ramos proposed what they said was the last possibility for a peaceful solution, asking the government junta to resign in order to form a new junta composed of the democratic sectors including the military youth, the popular sector of the Christian Democratic Party and other popular organizations. The FAPU affirmed that the Christian Democratic Party has three sectors: One, on the right, has ties to the U.S. Embassy and is reportedly responsible for 22 January's incidents and includes party leader Jose Napoleon Duarte and junta member Morales Erlich; the center sector includes junta member Hector Dada; and the leftist sector, which they labeled popular, in which [words indistinct] supposed members.

Nevertheless, at the news conference Hector Dada denied that any sector of the Christian Democratic Party is interested in perpetrating bloody events such as those which occurred on Tuesday. The popular government for national salvation, as the FAPU calls it, would draft a new constitution and would make reforms for the benefit of the Salvadoran people. Ramos said if this is not done, the next step would be armed insurrection. He affirmed that at the present time approximately 80 industries and farms are on a mourning strike for the 21 persons killed on Tuesday, 22 January and that the fishing industry and food distribution have been practically paralyzed. He added that consideration is being given to cutting off electric power and drinking water.

Nevertheless, there is a lot of activity in San Salvador. The businesses which close when there is any movement under way, such as yesterday's funeral for seven FAPU members killed on 22 January which transpired without incident... many businesses are closed but it is not a strike, just businesses closed due to bankruptcy or because the owners do not wish to open. [sentence as heard]

We want to again mention yesterday's machinegunning of the Nicaraguan Embassy, located two blocks from one of the principal avenues. The shooting was done by three unidentified civilians from a car. As we said yesterday, a pedestrian was wounded in the incident. The ambassador has already lodged a protest with the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry. We can also report that journalist Xiomara Chamorro has been released and that she is in good health.

IARGE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF WEAPONS QUESTIONED

PA250039 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[Dagoberto Vega Zea article: "Against Whom Will the Arms Be Used?"]

[Text] When the spokesmen of the regime headed by the government junta refer to the revolutionary forces active in El Salvador, they always term them groups, minorities, ultraleftists and so forth, portraying them as opponents of the people and in some cases as not even being part of the people. For this reason, it is contradictory for the government to purchase such a large number of sophisticated weapons to fight these forces. It is also illogical to assume that these weapons are being bought to be used against the ultraright because everybody knows that the ultraright acts as part of the state. In other words, these rightist forces always wind up using the regular army and the armed forces to establish a new regime that will change the rules of the game of national politics in their favor.

Consequently, the purchase of so many modern weapons and the prior existence of large arsenals in the armed forces clearly demonstrate two things, which could be narrowed down to one: Either the junta is afraid of the people or the revolutionary forces are so large that--despite the contemptuous diminutives used to describe them--they are in reality powerful enough to lead a general insurrection to victory and overthrow the present regime.

These lines are inspired by the report that the people have learned that large consignments of weapons of all kinds have been entering the country through the port of Acajutla. Against whom then will these arms be used?

If we take into consideration that the two main opposing forces have been, are, and always will be the state and the popular masses, the logical answer is that the weapons will be used against the people. The profound antagonism between the people and the state is the result of a ferocious militarism, the wicked exploitation of the masses, the administrative corruption and the social injustice which has tried the patience of the Salvadorans right to the limit.

The government junta, consistent with the geopolitical strategy of the United States, is trying to stop the revolutionary movement with a "democratic" process, but the freedom and security that the junta promises the people is as unstable as the junta itself. And if there is no stability for the government, how could there be any stability for the "democratic process"?

In analyzing the political situation we must also consider that the instability of the junta is mainly due to the fact that it is a creation of an armed force which has not become democratized. The monster of reaction is alive and is hiding the armed forces. "The stab in the back," "the predawn coup," "the betrayal among colleagues" and so forth are picturesque and traditional incidents within the armed forces of Latin America.

Why would El Salvador be exempt from a situation in which all these trends are present and in which the attitude is to use force to solve the crisis? This attitude of the armed forces carries more weight than the aspiration of the people to implement the profound changes called for by our society.

As long as the military hierarchy remains undemocratized, the democratization of the republic will continue to be a utopia and the danger of a bloody return to despotism such as that in Chile would be imminent in any democratic process started in El Salvador with the best intentions in mind.

For this reason, the statement that the weapons will be used against the people is not an assumption, an exaggeration or a lie--it is a reality that the country's political history is showing fully.

GUATEMALA

BOWDIER VISIT CALLED EFFORT TO STOP AID TO SALVADORAN LEFT

PA281616 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1547 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary for Latin America, is reportedly in northern Central America seeking to throw up a "sanitary cordon" around El Salvador to prevent leftwing guerrillas from receiving foreign aid.

The Guatemalan press today insists on the foregoing statement, although it has not been confirmed by the government. Local newscasts revealed that early this week, Bowdler asked the governments of Guatemala and Honduras to set up controls on the Salvadoran border to prevent the transit of Nicaraguan and Guatemalan guerrillas who would reinforce the armed groups fighting the Salvadoran Army. Bowdler began a tour of Central America by visiting Guatemala on Monday. He has met the government leaders of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

In those three countries' capitals the topics covered during the visit of the highest U.S. official on the area's affairs have not been disclosed.

Reports from Washington indicate the U.S. Government is ready to provide all the necessary support to the Salvadoran Government junta which is facing an escalation by the opposition.

EL IMPARCIAL CRITICIZES U.S. REFUSAL TO GIVE AID

PA260348 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 15 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 PA

[Editorial: "Prestige and Respect"]

[Text] Regarding compliance with the law on respect for human rights--because these rights are not a discovery by the Americans on the moon or the personal creation of Mr Carter on his peanut plantation--it was noted some time ago, in view of the action taken by some unofficial reporters who cover Latin America, that there is a danger involved in making judgments without sufficient information. This information includes being familiar with the idiosyncracies of the people and the circumstances that determine the attitude and behavior of public officials and employees in each case, because charges by international agencies or foreigners cast suspicions on the governments. For this reason, the "new missionaries of human behavior who criticize others' mistakes"--as somebody identified them--have taken it on themselves to make quick visits and give the impression of having firsthand and direct experience about the situation and the conditions of the civilian and moral life of the society they are referring to and the circumstances under which the incidents occurred in order to back up their charges and statements. Such is the recent case of U.S. Congressman Robert Drinan, who "was not only cordially received"--as the public relations secretary of the presidency said--but was given the opportunity to see that there is ample freedom of the press here, a freedom which allowed him to "rave against the government before leaving the country."

We did not like certain circles emphazizing the fact that, in addition to being a congressman, he is a Jesuit because those are only adjectives and we are interested in his human qualities. For this reason, it is also inappropriate to keep repeating the old song about Guatemala being a military government--it would be like saying that the farmers of a certain state or a certain production sector rule the United States--because we have our institutions, a political constitution, laws, regulations and a public administration, plagued with bureaucracy just like everywhere else, based on the Civil Service Law.

We repeat, Mr Drinan did not have an opportunity to read us and he wound up tangled in a knot of opinions which are not enough to uphold a demand for freedom and rights and much less to justify this freedom and rights with individual liberties. This is not only so because the truth changes but because man is also a social being and can only be free to the extent of the freedom of others in a given time and space. Political freedom is indispensable with a pragmatic value in its evolution. It demands a reasonable path within circumstances and nobody must--or should--take over the truth, whether he is a congressman such as Drinan or a government such as that in Washington.

In reality, the attitude of persons such as this--and this also goes for a moral person who incidentally represents a government--can be described as arrogant. It is difficult to judge persons and situations you do not know too well, and it is risky to try to judge a nation while forgetting its traditions, its contributions to mankind, its present aspirations and its heroic daily struggle to survive. This is outside the range of politicians who speak from the platform of ostentation, who defend their bureaucratic or cultural posts, or who want to gain prestige and influence in the eyes of others and of themselves, such as Congressman Drinan, who would love Guatemala if he really knew it.

Central America--once united--is made up of countries which consolidated the feeling of continental solidarity and the concept of inter-American cooperation. It has always been loyal to the international system of organizations for this reason only and aside from its cultural values, it should deserve the respect of U.S. citizens. Consequently, it does not hurt when congressmen--who are unknowingly bad politicians--interfere so that the Guatemalan people are punished by not receiving aid. What we feel is indignation because we are being sentenced without having been heard in a trial, without the right to defend ourselves, which is one of the human rights, and especially because what we are defending is not anything with a monetary value but the prestige of a people and the respect for a recognized state that complies with its international commitments.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES UNREST IN ARMED FORCES

PA252357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0141 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jan (LATIN)--The government today labeled as "false" a document published by a Mexican paper in which high-ranking Honduran military officers harshly criticized the Honduran military junta.

The document was published Sunday in the progovernment newspaper EL DIA and was signed by members of the Honduran Army. It warned military junta President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia not to act against the Honduran people. According to military junta spokesman Herman Allan Padget, the document is "false" and "tendentious" and is part of an international campaign to discredit the Honduran Government.

The document, entitled "New Unrest in the Honduran Armed Forces," denounced corruption and dishonesty in the Honduran Armed Forces and demanded "a more just and equitable revolution in which the rich will earn less and give the worker an opportunity to earn more."

The government spokesman said there are no problems among the leaders of the armed forces and the junior officers and that "the country's military is united in its concern for the country's development."

TEXACO BEGINS RATIONING DIESEL, KEROSENE

PA260148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. Texaco refinery in northern Honduras today told fuel distributors that it will ration diesel and kerosene deliveries indefinitely.

According to the Texaco statement, it will limit deliveries of the two fuels to 1,000 gallons per week per distributing station. The stations will have to ration their sales to industries and to collective and freight transporters. The Association of Fuel Distributors of Honduras has stated unofficially that it will only be able to meet the demand of a very small sector of the consumers because it generally takes 1,000 gallons to meet the demand for 1 day.

The refinery has not given an explanation for its decision and the consumers and distributors believe that it is a measure aimed at exerting pressure to obtain a price increase. The refinery has asked the government to increase the price of fuels although it did not suggest the percentage it wants because Honduras has not received an official message from Venezuela stating the new price of its oil.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET PLANNING, FOREIGN TRADE MISSION ARRIVES

PA270412 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Jan 80 p 12 PA

[Text] A high-level Soviet technical mission arrived here Thursday evening and was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Planning Minister Comdr Henry Ruiz.

The delegation, consisting of five Soviet planning and foreign trade officials, will stay for 17 days, working hard alongside Nicaraguan Government technicians.

P.S. Koshelev, member of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, is heading the delegation. On his arrival he affirmed his willingness to work with the Nicaraguan Government, stressing the need to lay firm bases for trade between the two countries. Koshelev's party includes Comrade Zinoviev, department chief in the Foreign Trade Ministry; B.V. Orekhov, division chief in the Foreign Trade Ministry; V.S. Koshentayevskiy, joint chief of the State Planning Committee Division; B.A. Nikolayev, chief expert of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and Comrade V.S. Borodin, the mission's chief interpreter.

The Soviet charge d'affaires in Nicaragua, Comrade Zimakov, and Herty Lewite [as published], protocol chief at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, were also at the airport to receive the Soviet delegation.

In the special lounge for distinguished visitors, Commander Ruiz spent several minutes talking to the Soviet delegates, who in turn thanked the planning minister for showing up at the airport because, they said, they are aware of the huge reconstruction task the Nicaraguan rulers are currently carrying out.

As several of the Soviet officials were dressed in suits and ties, Charge d'Affaires Zimakov joked with them about their "formality." Koshelev, the head of the group, commented that he urgently needed a permit from the Nicaraguan authorities to take off his tie and go around freely in short sleeves. After this joke, Henry Ruiz officially welcomed the Soviet comrades, who were then taken to the Soviet Embassy in Nicaragua.

OFFICIAL CALLS BOWDLER STATEMENT 'INTERVENTIONIST'

PA272348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2138 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 27 Jan (AFP)--U.S. Under Secretary of State for Latin America William Bowdler today was accused here of intervening in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. The accusation against the U.S. official who last week toured Central America was made by a Nicaraguan Government official.

Apparently Bowdler, on leaving Nicaragua Saturday, said he would like to see the pluralist Nicaraguan revolution carried out with liberty and respect for human rights. This attitude today was criticized as interventionist by Emigdio Suarez, spokesman for the Interior Commerce Ministry, who noted that the Nicaraguan people alone have the right the decide on the path of the Sandinist revolution. Bowdler's statements on Nicaragua's future were broadcast on a radio news program, and his statements stimulated brief discussions between those who supported the attitude of the U.S. diplomat and those who scored it. Despite his cautioning, Bowdler--who actively participated in finding a solution to the Nicaraguan political crisis solved 6 months ago with the installation of the Sandinist government--also said in Managua that he hopes there will be a similar solution for El Salvador.

UNIONS DEMAND LABOR, POLITICAL FREEDOM, REJECT U.S. LOAN

PA220131 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 11 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 PA

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Workers Central [CTN], together with the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS], the Social Democratic Party and the Social Christian Party, held a demonstration yesterday in commemoration of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's and Luis Medrano's deaths.

Some 7,000 workers participated in the demonstration. It left the CTN central offices and marched to Las Palmas Church, where Monsignor Obando y Bravo said a mass for Chamorro and Medrano. After the mass Carlos Huembes, CTN president, spoke about labor and democratic freedoms. The demonstration then went to the Western Cemetery to place wreaths on the graves of Chamorro and Medrano.

According to a CTN leader, the demonstration was not only to commemorate Chamorro's and Medrano's deaths, but had three other main objectives:

1. Demand labor union freedom.

2. Demand freedom for political pluralism.

3. Demand a people's democracy.

In regard to political pluralism and people's democracy, he emphasized that the people and working classes must be given participation in state organizations, that decisions must not be taken without consulting the people and that there should be a halt to the negative attitude of wanting to impose a single workers central and a single party. We want real democracy with the joint participation of the people. He also referred to acceptance by the government of a conditioned loan by U.S. imperialism. He said we must reject negotiations of this type with the imperialists. He said there can be no national unity between the workers and the bourgeoisie because they have conflicting interests.

D'ESCOTO DENIES EXPORTING WEAPONS, REVOLUTION TO EL SALVADOR

PA271300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jan (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto denied here today that his country is exporting revolution to other Central American countries. D'Escoto made this denial during a 7-hour visit to El Salvador, during which he met with the government junta and Foreign Minister Fidel Sanchez Mena.

The Nicaraguan diplomat is making another tour of the regional countries to coordinate the meeting of the Central American, Panamanian and Dominican Republic foreign ministers in San Jose during the middle part of February. The meeting would precede a Central American summit meeting.

D'Escoto denied that Nicaragua is shipping arms to other Central American countries. Although he admitted that the peoples in the area need many reforms, he said only they can obtain them for themselves.

The new Salvadoran foreign minister, Fidel Chavez Mena, said that the recent visit of U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler to El Salvador had nothing to do with either national politics or the traffic of weapons from other countries in the region. Chavez Mena said they merely discussed obtaining some credits to implement economic programs of the Salvadoran Government junta.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DELTA AIRLINES HIJACKING

Negotiations Continue

PA252101 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2023 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Havana, 25 Jan (EFE)--The Delta Airlines plane that landed here after being hijacked this afternoon still remained at some distance from Jose Marti airport's main landing strips, while a special Cuban security forces' group surrounded the aircraft.

The negotiations with the hijackers--it has been confirmed there are two of them--continue through the plane's radio and the airport's control tower, but no direct contact has been established between the Cuban authorities and the "black Muslims."

According to last-minute reports, the hijackers will change planes here. It is believed a super DC-8 is currently headed for this capital and then will fly to Tehran.

Members of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana have been helping the Cuban authorities with the negotiations.

Journalist Jim Nobble, whom the hijackers want as a hostage, has been located in Jamaica and, according to reliable sources, is said to be on his way to join the group here in Cuba.

Although foreign newsmen accredited in Cuba requested information early today, the news of the hijacking has not reached the Cuban media and the Foreign Ministry has maintained total silence on the matter.

Hostages Leave Plane

PA252046 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 25 Jan (AFP)--The AFP correspondent saw dozens of people--apparently the majority of the 62 hostages of the Delta airliner hijacked to Cuba--alight from the plane and board a truck at 1500 (2000 GMT).

Three Crewmembers Still Hostage

PA252213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2204 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 25 Jan (EFE)--The persons who are negotiating with the black Muslim at Havana airport told EFE he has kept three members of the crew hostage inside the hijacked plane.

According to the sources, they were able to confirm that the hijacker--who has not yet been identified--is accompanied by his wife and two small daughters.

Crewmen Subdue Hijacker

PA252234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 25 Jan (AFP)--Three American pilots who were aboard the Delta plane hijacked to Cuba today managed to overpower the hijacker and have turned him over to police.

Plane Leaves for United States

PA252350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 25 Jan (AFP)--The Delta Airlines plane which was hijacked today from the United States to Cuba by a hijakcer who was afterwards subdued by the three pilots took off at 1755 (2255 GMT) from the Cuban airport to return to the United States with its 44 passengers and 14 crewmembers, an airport official has reported.

In the meantime, Cuban authorities took the hijacker into Havana, presumably for questioning.

The hijacker kept the passengers hostage for 13 hours at the airport, the official added.

Havana Report

PL261533 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A Delta Airlines plane, registry number 1016, landed at Havana's Jose Marti airport and returned to the United States at 1750 hours yesterday afternoon. The plane, with 49 passengers aboard, including eight children, and a crew of 15, had taken off from Atlanta, Georgia, en route to New York, and was forced to change its flight and head for Havana.

The perpetrator of the hijacking wanted to go on to Tehran, Iran, demanding for that purpose a plane that could fly directly to that country. He claimed that he was a Muslim. The search for a plane with the range he demanded required difficult and complex arrangements involving the search of equipment and transfer of passengers and crew with great risk to all.

Cuban authorities acted in the interest of preventing a regrettable accident. In order to seek a solution to the situation that existed during the time that the plane was at the Cuban airport, the U.S. Interests Section representative established radio contact with the plane to discuss and negotiate a solution. Cuban and U.S. authorities, in order to solve the problem rationally and satisfactorily, agreed to give guarantees to the perpetrator of the incident that his freedom and that of his family would be respected. The person responsible for the plane hijacking accepted the solution and desisted from his action, and the rest of the passengers and the crew returned to the United States.

HAVANA: U.S. LIFTING RESTRAINTS ON CIA

PA260056 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Walter Huddleston, member of the U.S. Senate's intelligence committee, has reported that all legal restraints keeping the CIA from hiring clergy and other qualified personnel will soon be lifted. These actions follow proposals made by President James Carter with a view to lifting the few remaining legal restraints on the CIA's work.

Meanwhile, JEUNE AFRIQUE, a magazine published in Paris, denounces the CIA's espionage activities in various African countries, noting that its main operation bases are in Rabat, Cairo, Kinshasa and Nairobi.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR OPEN IN HAVANA

FL252324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Working sessions of the seventh meeting of the standing subcommittee for scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and the USSR began today in Havana. Matters regarding the coordination of plans in the science and technology fields for the next 5-year period and the program of accelerated development of these sectors in Cuba until 1990 will be examined at this meeting. Matters to which the two sides have given priority for 1979 and 1980 and other points on the status of bilateral scientific and technical direct cooperation between Cuban and Soviet organizations and institutions also will be examined.

Miguel A. Urrutia, chief of the Cuban delegation, and (Sebulov Konyukhov), director of socialist countries of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who heads the delegation of the fraternal country, attended the opening of the talks.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 25 JANUARY

FL261831 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A high-level Soviet trade union delegation arrived in Havana yesterday morning and was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Jesus Escandel, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL251213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] At the Palace of the Revolution, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Tanzania's Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa and the delegation accompanying him. The Tanzanian foreign minister gave to Fidel, as chairman of the nonalined countries movement, a letter from President Julius Nyerere on behalf of the frontline countries. The message, which deals with the current situation in Zimbabwe, denounces violations of the London accords. The presidents of Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Zambia as well as the vice president of Botswana approved the message. During the talks held by our commander in chief and the Tanzanian foreign minister, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Fidel conveyed fraternal greetings to President Julius Nyerere.

NEW COUNCIL OF STATE SECRETARY NAMED

FL261324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 80 FL

[Text] By agreement of the Council of State, Comrade Jose M. Miyar Barruecos, deputy to the People's Government National Assembly, has been appointed to the vacant position of secretary of the Council of State. The agreement explains that the post of Council of State secretary became vacant as a result of the painful loss of Comrade Celia Sanchez Manduley. It adds that it is up to the People's Government National Assembly to elect the members of the Council of State, including the secretary of this organ, whenever a vacancy exists. By virtue of these powers, Comrade Jose M. Miyar Barruecos was named to the aforementioned position by agreement signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State.